OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

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To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

IF we look into Precedents in *English* Hiſtory, we ſhall find that *Engliſh* Parliaments have conſidered *Frugality* as the greateſt of all *political Virtues*. The Periods moſt diſtinguiſh'd by *Succeſs* have ever been moſt diſtinguiſh'd by the *Care of Parliaments over Public Money*; and *Patriotiſm* within Doors conſiſts in a very few Branches beſides this. —— A Court that has not the *Purſe* of the People at its Devotion, never can thoroughly ſucceed either in *corrupting* or *being corrupted*; a Court who has, can do both. This was the firſt fatal Symptom of Decay both in Glory and Virtue of *Edward* the Third's Reign, and the Continuance of the Corruption it introduc'd, brought the Nation to Miſery, and his Succeſſors to Ignominy, which ended in infamous Death.

In thoſe Days, degenerate as they were, a Citizen and Alderman of *London*, whoſe Memory is perpetuated by no Statues, and whoſe Name is only known upon our Annals and Records, made ſeveral noble and diſintereſted Efforts to ſtem the Tide of Corruption, and to revive, not only the frugal Manners, but the ancient Courage of *Engliſhmen*: His Name was *John Philpot*. He was Cotemporary and intimately connected with the famous Sir *William Walworth*, the Perſon who yet lives upon the Tongue of every Citizen who beholds the additional Dagger which he obtained to the Arms of *London*, by one happy and ſeaſonable Blow.

But the whole Life of *Philpot* was a continued Series of public-ſpirited Actions. His Conduct was ſo *even*, that his Fellow Citizens, even the moſt jealous amongſt them, never *ſuſpected* it as ſwerving from the Rules of the moſt pure, diſintereſted Virtue. His Eloquence was ſuch that it could bring Parties, before unequal, and commonly determin'd to a Ballance, which often preponderated to the Intereſt of his Country; and his Courage ſuch, as that he fear'd nothing but doing a *dirty Action*, or giving a *mercenary Vote*. He ſeems to have thought even ſaving Appearances to be a Degree of *Merit*, and that a *Man of Honour* was under the ſame Obligation with a *Woman of Modeſty*, to leave as little Room for the Suſpicion as for the Commiſſion of Guilt.

The firſt Time he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in Parliament was againſt the Miniſter, a Man violent, poſitive, haughty, and obſtinate, but withal learned, able, and a bitter Enemy to *France*, or at leaſt affecting to appear ſo. This was the famous *John* of *Gaunt*, who, with a great Power in the Nation, had the Advantage of being Son to the King, but we are here only to conſider him as a Miniſter. He had an implacable Hatred to the City of *London*, which had ever oppos'd the Schemes of the Court, and had been extremely aſſiduous in ſcreening all the infamous Meaſures in the late Adminiſtration, tho' they had in effect been voted ſuch by Parliament. By the indefatigable Pains of *Philpot* and his Fellow Patriots, an amazing Scene of Corruption was diſcover'd, particularly with Regard to the Public Debts, which were found to have encreas'd a Hundred-fold of what they ought to have done, by the pernicious(*a*) Practice of giving exorbitant Intereſt. But the Country Party was not ſatisfy'd with diſcovering the Offence, for they puniſhed the Offenders. They next proceeded to take into Conſideration the particular Caſe of the Citizens of *London*, (*b*) who complain'd that by the vaſt Encouragement given by the Court to Foreigners, *the Merchants of the City were much impoveriſhed, the Navy and the Shipping vaſtly impair'd, and the private Tranſactions of the Government diſcovered by Spies, and others, to the Enemies of the Nation*, at a Time when Secrecy and Expedition were of the laſt Conſequence, as the *Engliſh* had then a War both with *France* and *Spain*. The great Power of the Miniſter fruſtrated all theſe Complaints of the Commons, who then found, by melancholy Experience, that they *parted with their Power the Moment they parted with their Money*, and in the Interval of Parliament all the Promiſes of the Miniſtry were forgot.

During this Receſs, the Miniſtry found Means to corrupt the People with their own Money, and thus a pack'd Parliament was return'd.—But *Philpot*, and his Friends, never loſt the main Point they had in View, that of ſecuring and maintaining their Country againſt foreign Influence. Perhaps, they conſider'd that *England* had no Ally who would venture to take Part heartily with her againſt the Power of *France* without immenſe Subſidies, which muſt end in the Deſtruction of the People. That even when thoſe Subſidies were paid, and all the Troops ſhe and they could raiſe were brought to act, they would be ſtill inferior to the Power of *France*, who always over-run whole Countries before the Allies could take the Field. In ſhort, by what appears upon their own Rolls, they thought that *England*, by ſupporting a foreign War, was working the Ends of *France*, and that the People of *England*, by being the Tools of a corrupted pretending Miniſtry, and continuing the Enemies of a powerful ſucceſsful Court, were in Reality DYING FOR FEAR OF DEATH.

Philpot, and his Friends, therefore brought a Bill, or, which is the ſame Thing, a Petition into Parliament, ſetting forth, (*c*) that it would be *profitable for the Kingdom that all Foreigners were commanded out of it during the War, thoſe excepted, whoſe Stay was advantageous to the Kingdom*. As the *French* and *Spaniards*, with whom we were then at War, were ordered out of *England* ſometime before under the higheſt Penalties, we cannot conceive that the Houſe meant any Thing by this Bill but to exclude *Germans* and *Dutch*, who had been, for ſome Time, the impoveriſhing, unprofitable, and treacherous Allies of *England*, from being Spies for our Enemies, and running away with our Money. But as I have already hinted, the Court had brib'd ſo ſucceſsfully that this Bill came to nothing.

Alderman *Philpot* hated *France* as much as the Miniſter or any Man in *England* did, but was not frantic enough to carry his Hatred ſo far as to purſue it, tho' to the utter Ruin of his Country, *ſo as he could have but the ſmalleſt Chance of diſtreſſing his Enemy*. He thought that *Frugality* of the People's Money, and *diſtreſſing* the Court by taking from it the Means of miſapplying the Public Treaſures, was the beſt Way of humbling *France*; and he, with the other Members of the City, never ceas'd inculcating this 'till they drew upon themſelves the whole Weight of Court Indignation.

For next Seſſion of Parliament a Bill was brought in for taking away from the City of *London* all her Franchiſes and Liberties, and for putting her under a military Government. The Faction againſt the People was ſo ſtrong, that the Bill, in all Appearance, would have been carried, had it not been for the Eloquence and vigorous Oppoſition of Alderman *Philpot*. Thus we ſee to what Lengths of Reſentment the Violence of an *Engliſh* Miniſter, ſtrongly ſupported, may carry him.

This ſeaſonable Deliverance from impending Ruin, endear'd *Philpot*, not more to the City of *London*, than to the whole Nation. The People look'd upon him as their common Father during the Minority of *Richard* the Second, and his Steadineſs gave them no Cauſe to retract their good Opinion. He continued unſhaken by the Frowns, unſeduc'd by the Smiles of Power. He thought it his Duty to oppoſe in *all Events* the granting Public Money, even to the *moſt neceſſary Purpoſes*, while that Money was to be finger'd by a corrupted, craving, miſapplying Miniſtry. It was in vain to tell him of the Danger from *France*, he apprehended greater Dangers at Home. He knew of no Danger equal to that of a wicked Adminiſtration, arm'd at once by the Sword and the Purſe. On one Side, he ſhewed them certain Ruin if the Miniſtry had Courage enough, thus arm'd, to venture a bold Stroke: On the other Hand, he diſcover'd how precarious the Remedy was, even ſuppoſing them, contrary to all Probability, honeſt; and he prov'd to them in all Events that the Nation muſt be a Sufferer. When I advance Facts, I ſhall ever give my Authorities or Reaſons for advancing them. The Reaſon why, I ſuppoſe, *Philpot* thought and ſpoke in this Manner, and was ſeconded in it by all the honeſt Part of the Nation, may be ſtrongly deduc'd from the Conſequences of the Conduct of the Country Party: For when the Arts of the Miniſtry could no longer baffle the Courage of the Patriots, nor their Power bridle the Spirit of the People, the Country Party, when poſſeſs'd of a Majority, purſued the ſame Plan for which they had ſpoke and voted while they were the Minority.

As an Inſtance of this Sir *John Menſterworth*, a Knight, who had kept in his own Hands (*d*) large Sums of the Money granted by Parliament for the Army in the War againſt *France* and *Spain*, and by defrauding the Soldiers of their Pay, had taken from them all Heart to fight, nay, even driven them into Diſſentions and Mutinies. This Knight, I ſay, was apprehended and try'd before the Lord-Mayor at *Guildhall*, and all his Intereſt could not ſave him from being caſt and hang'd, like a Traitor as he was, at *Tyburn*, on the 12th of *April*.

Neither this ſeaſonable Example of Juſtice, nor the Reſignation of the Miniſter and his Friends, the Neceſſity of the Conjuncture, nor the Progreſs which the

(*a*) *Rot. Clauſ.* 49 *Edw.* 3 11. 16. (*b*) ibid. 145.
(*c*) *Rot. Parl.* 51. *Edw.* 3*d.* 435.

(*d*) See *Walſingham*, *Richard* 2d. p. 192.

Arms of *France* were making, could lull the Country Party so much asleep as to trust the Court, which they knew to be under ministerial Influence, (notwithstanding their pretended Resignation) with the Public Money.

But their Opposition carry'd them to no indecent Lengths; they purged themselves from all personal Resentment: They shewed themselves ready to go as far as any Parliament had ever gone in supporting the War, *so far as it was practicable*, I suppose, with *France*; but they stuck by two Points: First, That the Royal Revenue ought to defray the Expence of the Royal Household. Secondly, That the Money granted for the current Service of the Year, might be appropriated to the Purposes for which it was granted. The Court found the Parliament determin'd as to these Points, and thought it best to seem to acquiesce in the general Prepossessions, but the Difficulty lay in the Execution of the latter Article. The Commons however granted the Money, but upon Condition that it should be put into the Hands of the two Aldermen of *London*, *Philpot* and *Walworth*, to be by them apply'd to the Purposes of the War.

This entirely broke the Schemes of the Minister, who, during the Dependance of the Affair in the House, had affected great Moderation. He was therefore oblig'd to pull off the Masque before he intended. In short, he bullied the House of Lords into Compliance, (e) and says *Walsingham*, *The Peers, not without great Bitterness of Spirit, consented that he should seize the Public Money; for*, continues the Historian, *they knew his Power to be so great, that it was by no Means convenient to oppose his Will. 'Tis true, he promis'd mighty Things he was to do with the Money and that he would, before the End of the Year, distress the Shipping of the Enemy, and strike some very bold Stroke for the Good of* England.

But, notwithstanding all those mighty Promises, all he did was taking a few *Spanish* Ships laden with Wine, a hundred Tuns of which were given to the Governor of *Brest*; while the Enemy's Privateers every Day more and more infested the Coasts, and ruin'd the Trade of *England*. One *Mercer*, a *Scotsman*, was at the Head of a large Squadron of *French*, *Scotch*, and *Spanish* Ships, had taken a whole Fleet of *English* Vessels off of *Scarborough*. This, with the daily Insults offered to the *English* Flag, determin'd the generous *Philpot* to let the Nation see what the naval Power of *England*, if in the Hands of a virtuous Admiralty, was capable of effecting. With a surprizing Readiness, at his own private Expence, he got together a Squadron of Ships, and putting on board them a thousand Men, he went in Person, attack'd *Mercer*, took fifteen of his Ships richly laden, drove the rest from the Coast, and secured the *English* against all future Insults from them.

The Government look'd upon this brave Action, says my Authority, (f) as a Reproach upon their own Conduct. *Philpot* was no Admiral, if he had, *he, no doubt, would have been struck off the List*, for being so *officiously* brave and vigilant; but they seem'd determin'd to ruin him. The Historian tells us, that *Philpot*'s Motive for it, was his thorough Knowledge of the Incapacity, not to say, *Treachery* of the Ministry, who were bound to have defended the Kingdom, and his Concern for the Loss of his Countrymen. These were Foundations for a Charge against him. The Motives of the Prosecution and the Event of it I shall give in a literal Translation from *Walsingham*, an Author who wrote 300 Years ago, and can never therefore be suspected of a Libel against any more modern A———n.

The great Men, says he, *tho' in Effect they acknowledg'd themselves guilty, so great that their Inactivity was known even to the meanest Subject, yet they not only darkly combined against, but began publickly to reproach* Philpot, *telling him that he ought not to have done so and so without Consent of the Council; as if*, says *Walsingham*, *it had been unlawful to do Service to the King or the Kingdom without advising with the Earls and Barons.*

It seems the Earl of *Stafford* was one of the most violent Men on this Head against *Philpot*. This Earl happened to be a mighty silly Fellow, but a very great Talker, and made it a Rule to rail in all Companies against *Philpot*. One Day *Philpot* happened in Company with him, and having heard out his Lordship, who, by what has dropt from *Walsingham*, seems to have belonged to the Admiralty, he made the following Reply; "My Lord, your Lordship may easily believe, that I never risk'd my Fortune nor my Friends in the Dangers of the Sea to detract from your Lordship, or any of your Board, (for so I think the Word *Collegis* ought to be render'd) any Share of the Merit due to your good Services; neither did I do it from any View of Interest to myself: But, my Lord, I pitied the Miseries of my Countrymen and my Country; that Country, which from being the noblest of all Kingdoms, nay, the Queen of Nations, is now involved in so much Calamity that she lies open to be robb'd by every petty State, while not one of you will move a Finger in her Defence. It was for the Welfare of the Nation, it was for the Liberties of my Country, that I hazarded my Life and my Fortune." *His Lordship*, says my Author, *had not a Word to say in Answer to this.*

Such was *Philpot*; LECTOR ABI ET QUEM UNQUAM INVENIES PAREM!

BRITOMAURUS.

(e) *Cujus importunæ Petitioni licet inviti magnates ipsi non sine cordis amaritudine (prout dicitur) præstiterunt præ nosscentes fortunam adversam sibi, et ipsum etiam tantum in regno valere, ut omnino non expedret ejus contradicere voluntati* Walsing. Rich 2. p. 210.

(f) *Videntes tam laudabile factum Johannis Philpot, conscientiæ propriæ stimulis agitati, illud egre ferebant, et quamvis se reos agnoscerent et culpabiles, in tantum, ut jam plebi eorum foret inertia manifesta, tamen eidem Johanni Philpot non solum occultè invidiari, sed publicè improperari ceperunt, dicentes, non licere sibi talia facere sine consilio Regis et Regni, ac si non licuisset benefacere Regi vel Regno sine consilio comitum et baronum.*

(g) *Idem Johannes dicitur respondisse, præ noscerit absque dubio meaq; pecuniam meam, neque meos admatis periculo ideo destinasse, ut tibi vel collegis tuis surriperem militiæ nomen bonum, mihiq; luc rarer, sed condolens plebis patriæq; miseriæ, quæ jam vestra desidia de nobilissimo regno dominia quoq; gentium, est in tantam devoluta miseriam, ut cujus libet vilissimæ gentis directioni pateat, cum sit nullus ex vobis, qui ad defensionem ejus manus opponat. Ego me meaq. expostat pro propriæ gentis salvatione et patriæ Liberatione. Comes autem non habuit quod responderet* Ibid p. 211.

Speedily will be published,

THE OPERATIONS of the ALLIED ARMY, during the Campaign of 1745.

By the AUTHOR *of the* Operations *of the Years* 1743 *and* 1744.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, April 18. Yesterday arriv'd a Messenger from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with the following Advices.

Spey-Mouth, April 13. We march'd the 8th from Aberdeen, and encamp'd the 11th at Cullen, where Lord Albemarle join'd us, and the whole Army was assembl'd; and Yesterday we march'd to the Spey, and passed it with no other Loss than of one Dragoon and four Women, who were all drown'd.

Major-General Huske was detach'd in the Morning with the 15 Companies of Grenadiers, the Highlanders, and all the Cavalry, and two Pieces of Cannon, and his Royal Highness went with them himself. On our first Appearance the Rebels retired from the Side of the Spey towards Elgin; whereupon the Duke of Kingston's Horse immediately forded over, sustain'd by the Grenadiers and Highlanders; but the Rebels were already got out of their Reach before they could pass: The Foot waded over as fast as they arrived; and though the Water came up to their Middles, they went on with great Chearfulness.

The Rebels appeared to us to be between 2 and 3000. We are to march this Morning for Elgin, and if we find it practicable, shall try to reach Forres, from whence there will be but two Marches to Inverness.

We have had the finest Weather that could be wish'd for our first Incampment, and have hitherto found Plenty of Straw and Forage.

Whitehall, April 19. The King has been pleased to grant the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain unto Charles Earl of Aylesbury and Elgin, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Bruce, of Tottenham in the County of Wilts, to him and the Heirs Male of his Body; and in Default of such Issue, to Bruce Brudenell, Esq; Brother to George Earl of Cardigan, and the Heirs Male of his Body.

From the London Gazettes *Extraordinary.*

Wednesday, April 23.

Whitehall, April 23. This Day at Noon an Express arrived from Edinburgh, with Letters dated the 19th Instant, which brought the following Account:

That on Wednesday the 16th Instant, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland came up with about 7000 of the Rebels on the Moor above Culloden near Inverness. The Cannonading continued near a Quarter of an Hour; after which, the Right Wing of the Rebel Army, consisting of the Macdonalds and Frasers, advanced and attacked our Left; but after receiving two Fires, which did great Execution, they fled with the rest of their Army, leaving Five Hundred kill'd on the Field of Battle. They were pursued by the Horse, Dragoons, and Argyleshire Men, and it is computed full as many fell in the Flight. The French surrender'd themselves Prisoners. Part of the Rebels fled towards Badenoch, and Fort Augustus; others thro' Inverness to Rossshire. His Royal Highness the Duke entered Inverness about Five that Night. The Earl of Kalmarnock, Sir John Wedderburn, the Person call'd by the Rebels the French Ambassador, with many others, are taken Prisoners.

We had not above thirty Men killed, none of which were of any Note.

This News comes both by Perth and Aberdeen; but no Accounts are yet come from his Royal Highness.

Thursday, April 24.

Whitehall, April 24. This Morning the Right Honourable the Lord Bury, Aide de Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, arrived with a Letter from his Royal Highness to his Majesty, dated the 16th Instant at Inverness; giving an Account, that his Royal Highness had, that Day, obtain'd a compleat Victory over the Rebels near Culloden House. Lord Bury was dispatch'd on the 16th in the Evening, immediately after his Royal Highness's Arrival at Inverness, and came by Sea from that Place to North Berwick, where he landed on Monday last. The Shortness of the Time would not permit his Royal Highness to send any Particulars of the Action, except that the Rebel Army was computed to amount to upwards of Eight Thousand Men; One Thousand of which were left dead on the Field of Battle, and about Six Hundred taken Prisoners. The Earl of Kilmarnock, Sir John Wedderburn, Mr. Murray of Broughton, Secretary to the Pretender's Son, the Person stiled the French Ambassador, and many others, are taken Prisoners. Lord Strathallan is said to be killed. Three French Piquets, amounting to about Three Hundred Men, surrendred themselves Prisoners at Discretion. All the Rebels Cannon, and some Colours, are taken.

On the Side of his Majesty's Troops there were killed Lord Robert Kerr, Captain in Barrel's Regiment, and Captain Groffette of Price's, and upwards of One Hundred private Men killed and wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Rich, of Barrel's Regiment, has lost his Hand. His Royal Highness gives the greatest Commendations of the Behaviour of all the Officers and Soldiers under him.

It is said, that the Earl of Cromarty, with One Hundred Men, has been taken Prisoner by Lord Rea's Men, in the County of Sutherland.

His Majesty was pleased to make a Present of 1000 Guineas and a Colonel's Commission to Lord Bury, for bringing the agreeable News of the Defeat of the Rebels in Scotland.

Yesterday Matthew Henderson, for the Murder of his Mistress Mrs. Dalrymple on the 25th of last Month, was executed on a Gibbet erected opposite to the End of Oxford street in Oxford Road: After which, his Body was carried to Sheppard's Bush, near Kensington Gravel-Pits, to be hung in Chains.——The unhappy Youth behav'd with great Contrition, and, by a sincere Abhorrence of his Cruelty, shew'd himself thoroughly satisfy'd with the Justice of his Punishment.

Last Monday as a Boat was going from the Tower to Woolwich, it was unhappily overset opposite to Limehouse, by which Accident Mr. Allen, that was going to his House near Woolwich, was drowned, but the Watermen were saved by a Boat which came to their Assistance.

The ancient and charitable Society of Free-masons, which has been honoured for many Years with most of the Nobility for their Grand Master, is this Year destitute of one, for Want of some noble Personage to countenance so honourable and worthy a Body.

On Monday Night one Mr. Carter, a Silversmith in Whitechapel, was stopt near Bow by four Ruffians, who robb'd him of 5 l. and his Wig, and made off undiscovered.

The same Day one Jones, a Bricklayer, fell from off a Scaffold in St. Giles's, and fractured his Skull in such a Manner that he died soon after.

Tuesday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor nominated Jonathan Forward, Esq; an eminent Merchant in the Virginia Trade, to be one of the Sheriffs of this City.

The same Day the Court of Common Pleas committed an Attorney of the County of Dorset to the Fleet Prison, for Male Practices.

The Court of Common Pleas has been mov'd this Term for a new Trial in the Cause between Lieutenant Fry and Sir Chaloner Ogle; which Motion is to be farther argu'd in that Court.

Richard Jephson, Esq; is appointed Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Chancellor, in the room of his Father, deceas'd, who enjoy'd that Post near forty Years.

Tuesday Morning, about Eight, a Man hang'd himself in his Herb Cellar, under a House in Great Wild-street, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. He took the Opportunity to commit this rash Action whilst his Wife was

gone to buy Greens in Covent-Garden Market; so that the poor Woman, returning from thence loaded, was inform'd of the ſad News. 'Tis ſaid, he had attempted to cut his Throat that Morning.

On Monday laſt William May, a Watchman belonging to the Merchants at the Keys, was committed to the Poultry Compter, by Mr. Alderman Bernard, for feloniouſly ſtealing 60 lb. Weight of Tobacco, from out of a Lighter at Catherine-ſtairs, (in which Lighter he was taken) the Property of Mr. Jonathan Forward, Merchant.

Letter from Keppoch and Lochiel to Mr. Stewart of Innernakeil, dated Gleniurs, March 20, 1746.

SIR,

YEſternight we received a Letter from Clunie, giving an Account of the Succeſs of the Party ſent by his R— H——, under the Command of Lord George Murray, to Athol; a Copy of which Letter we thought proper to ſend you incloſ'd; and as you happen, for the preſent, to lie contiguous to the Campbells, 'tis our ſpecial Deſire, that you inſtantly communicate to Airds the Sheriff, and other leading Men among them, our Sentiments, (which, God willing, we are determined to execute) by tranſmitting this our Letter, and the incloſ'd Copy, to any moſt convenient to you.

It is our Opinion, that of all Men in Scotland, the Campbells had the leaſt Reaſon of any to engage in the preſent War againſt his R— H——'s Intereſt, conſidering they have always appeared in Oppoſition to the R—l Family ſince the Reign of James VI. and have been guilty of ſo many Acts of Rebellion and Barbarity during that Time, that no injured P——ce but would endeavour to reſent it, when God was once pleaſed to put the Power in his Hands. Yet his preſent M——y, and his R— H—— the P— R——t, were graciouſly pleaſed, by their reſpective Declarations, to forgive all paſt Miſcarriages to the moſt virulent and inveterate Enemy, and even bury them in Oblivion, provided they returned to their Allegiance; and, tho' they ſhould not appear perſonally in Arms in Support of the R—l Cauſe, yet their ſtanding Neuter would entitle them to the good Graces of their injured Sovereign. But, in Spight of all the Lenity and Clemency, that a P——ce could ſhew or promiſe, the Campbells have openly appeared, with their wonted Zeal for Rebellion and Uſurpation, in a moſt officious Manner. Nor could we ever form a Thought to ourſelves, that any Men, endow'd with Reaſon or Common Senſe, would uſe their Fellow-Creatures with ſuch Inhumanity and Barbarity as they do; and of which we've daily Proofs, by their burning of Houſes, ſtripping of Women and Children, and expoſing them to the open Fields and Severity of the Weather, burning of Corn, houghing [*hamſtringing*] of Cattle, and killing of Horſes: To enumerate the whole would be too tedious at this Time. They muſt naturally reflect, that we cannot but look upon ſuch Cruelties with Horror and Deteſtation, and, with Hearts full of Revenge, will certainly endeavour to make Repriſals; and we are determined to apply to his R— H——, for Leave and an Order to enter their Country, with full Power to act at Diſcretion, and, if we are lucky enough to obtain it, we ſhall ſhew that we are not to make War againſt Women and the Brute Creation, but againſt Men, and as God was pleaſed to put ſo many of them in our Hands, we hope to prevail with his R— H—— to hang a Campbell for every Houſe that ſhall hereafter be burnt by them.

Notwithſtanding the many ſcandalous and malicious Aſperſions, induſtriouſly contrived by our Enemies againſt us, they could never hitherto, ſince the Commencement of the War, impeach us with any Acts of Hoſtilities, that had the leaſt Tendency to ſuch Cruelty, as they exerciſe againſt us, tho' often we had it in our Power, if barbarous enough to execute it.

When Courage fails againſt Men, it betrays Cowardice to a great Degree, to vent the Spleen againſt Brutes, Houſes, Women, and Children, that cannot reſiſt. We are not ignorant of their villainous Intentions, by the intercepted Letter from the Sheriff Airds, &c. which plainly diſcovers, that it was by their Application, that their General Cumberland granted Orders for burning, &c. which he could not be anſwerable for to the Britiſh Parliament, being moſt certain that ſuch Barbarity could never be countenanc'd by any Chriſtian Senate.

We are,

SIR,

Your moſt humble Servants,

(Sign'd)

DONALD CAMERON, *of Lochiel,*
ALEX. M'DONNELL, *of Keppoch*

" I cannot omit taking Notice, that my People have been the firſt that have felt the cowardly Barbarity of my pretended Campbell Friends; I ſhall only deſire to live to have an Opportunity of thanking them for it in the open Field.

(Sign'd)

DONALD CAMERON."

N. B. Theſe Houſes ſaid to be burnt, are the ſole Property of the Duke of Argyll.

Copy of a Letter from an Officer to a Friend at London, from on board the Bedford Storeſhip in Engliſh Harbour, Antigua, Feb. 19, 1745-6.

" After a Series of almoſt inſurmountable Difficulties, we arrived ſafe here on the 2d Inſtant. On the 9th of November the whole Fleet bound for Cape Breton, ſailed from Spithead under Convoy of the Kinſale Man of War. On the 14th, we found our Ship in an unfit Condition to proceed on the Voyage, both her Main and Top-maſt, in a moderate Gale, ſprung at the Sheeting; upon which, we bore down to the Commodore, and made known to him our Condition, and deſired Leave to return to England, but he would not permit us, but promiſed after the Storm abated, to ſend his Carpenters on board us; which he accordingly did, and they cut from our Main and Foretop-maſts 9 Foot each, and left us, as they ſaid, in a very good Condition to proceed on the Voyage. From the 19th to the 3d of December, we had pleaſant Weather, when a dreadful Storm aroſe from the Banks of Newfoundland, ſo that every Moment we expected to be ſwallow'd up: Before Night came on, we loſt Sight of the whole Fleet, and never ſaw any of them again 'till we arrived at this Place. The Storm continued very terrible all Night, and we frequently ſhipp'd prodigious Seas upon our Quarter Deck; as to our Main-Deck it was never clear of Water: About Two in the Morning a Sea came over our Forecaſtle, which took away our Head and Cut-Water, and damaged our Bowſprit. From this Time to the 15th, we had nothing but ſtrong Gales of Wind from the Banks, accompanied with Snow and Hail, ſo that we were obliged to lie to under our Courſes, the Ship not being able to beat againſt the Wind. In this Situation we had not a Sailor would ſhew himſelf upon Deck in the very greateſt Extremity, but three, and the Mates; ſo that for our own Preſervation, we all vigorouſly kept our Watches upon Deck in Hail and Snow, the Gunners in the Starboard, and Matroſſes in the Larboard, or we ſhould all inevitably have gone to the Bottom. 'Till the 22d in the Evening, we had exceeding fine Weather, and it was the general Opinion of our Navigators, that we were not far from Land. On the 24th in the Morning, we found ourſelves within a League of Land, which all agreed to be Cape Breton; but the Day following we loſt Sight of it, ſo that the Officers held a Conſultation what was beſt to do, and unanimouſly agreed to leave the Coaſt, and bear away for Antigua. On the 28th, we had as dreadful a Storm as ever blew, which waſhed us from Side to Side, broke in the Gallery of our Cabbing, and did great Damage; but all this we weather'd, and in the Evening the Storm abated, as we approach'd a warmer Climate. On the 1ſt of February we made Dezeado (a French Iſle) and a little to the North weſt of it we met with two French Privateers, which, after diſcharging a few Guns, ſheer'd off; and on the 2d Inſt. at Twelve at Noon, we happily anchored in Engliſh Harbour.

BANKRUPTS.

John Heſelden, of Tunbridge-Wells, in the County of Kent, Innholder and Chapman.

John Von Elſon, otherwiſe Von Elſen, of the Pariſh of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middleſex, Staymaker.

Richard Francis, late of Bread-ſtreet, London, but now of the Pariſh of St. Saviour's Southwark, Surry, Silkman, and Coal-Merchant.

William Jephcott, of Wood-ſtreet, London, Lacemaker.

Chriſtopher Fry, the younger, of London, Merchant, and Mariner.

Thomas Roberts of St. Alban's, Hertford, Linnendraper and Chapman.

This Evening will be publiſhed,

NUMB. XVI. of a News-Paper intitled,

THE NATIONAL JOURNAL: Or, The COUNTRY GAZETTE.

To be continued and publiſhed every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, in the Evening.

*** This Paper contains, occaſionally, an Eſſay or Diſſertation on ſome intereſting or entertaining Subject; and a regular and true Account of all Occurrences foreign and domeſtic, ſo as to ſerve by way of a Hiſtory of the preſent Times; for which Reaſon it is printed with ſuch a Margin as to admit of being bound up in a Volume annually; and to make it uſeful to Poſterity as well as the preſent Generation, our Cuſtomers ſhall at the End of every Year have an Index Gratis.

Printed for J. PURSER, in Red-lion-Court, Fleetſtreet; where Advertiſements of a moderate Length are taken in at Half a Crown each.

Where may be had, the preceding Numbers.

This Day is publiſhed, Price 1 s.

The TWENTY-THIRD BOOK OF THE FEMALE SPECTATOR.

' I cannot help congratulating, not only the Fair Sex, but my own ' in having, during theſe degenerate Time, in the FEMALE SPEC- ' TATOR, a *polite* and *elegant* Advocate for *private Virtue*, the ' true Foundation of that *Publick Spirit*, which my Labour have ever ' endeavoured to promote. See Old England, No. 94.

Printed and publiſh'd by T. Gardner, at Cowley's Head, in the Strand; and ſold by all Bookſellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

Note, Thoſe who have not yet completed their Sets, are deſir'd to do it with all Expedition.

On the 1ſt of May next will be publiſh'd, The Twenty-fourth and laſt Book of the Female Spectator.

This Day is publiſh'd,

Price Bound 2 s. 6 d.

The Eighth Edition (with ſome very material Additions and ſeveral vulgar Errors, *concerning the* Female Sex, *refuted*) of

THE LADIES PHYSICAL DIRECTORY: Or, a Treatiſe of all the Weakneſſes, Indiſpoſitions and Diſeaſes peculiar to the Female Sex, from 11 Years of Age to Fifty and upwards; by which Women and Maids of the meaneſt Capacity may perfectly underſtand the Symptoms, Nature and true Cauſe of their own Illneſſes, and readily know how to manage themſelves under all their Infirmities. With proper Remedies, in Engliſh, preſcribed for the Green-Sickneſs, Obſtructions, immoderate Fluxes, Hyſterick Affections, the Piles, and every other Diſorder or Diſtemper the Fair Sex are peculiarly liable to, whereby they may certainly and quickly cure themſelves without Trouble, or the Advice or Knowledge of any other Perſon.

To which is annexed,

A PRACTICAL DISCOURSE on BARRENNESS in Women, and IMPOTENCY, INFERTILITY, and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES in Men: Directing how they may be infallibly cured, and thoſe Women render'd fruitful, who have been deemed incurably Barren for many Years, and ſuch Men become able to propagate their Species, who thro' Imbecility, *Seminal Diſorders, &c.* have for ſeveral Years thought it impoſſible. With a clear and very particular Account of GENERATION and CONCEPTION. And a Diſcreſſion concerning the Method of BEGETTING SONS rather than DAUGHTERS, or DAUGHTERS rather than SONS. Alſo of Miſcarriage in Women, and how it may be aſſuredly prevented in thoſe who have miſcarried nine or ten times before; with Directions to Ladies how to conduct themſelves during their Pregnancy and in Child-bed, and how to cauſe a ſafe and eaſy Delivery. Likewiſe ample INSTRUCTIONS to MIDWIVES and NURSES how to treat their Child-Bed Women with Safety and Succeſs, and ſeveral Remedies proper to be adminiſter'd, communicated without Reſerve; as alſo Directions for the better Management of new-born INFANTS, ſo as more certainly to preſerve their Lives; with a Diſſertation concerning ſuckling of Children, and bringing them up by Hand.

The Whole illuſtrated with various Caſes of Perſons cured, proper Hints, uſeful Cautions, Obſervations and Inſtructions, the like for general Benefit never before publiſhed, and highly neceſſary for every Family in the Nation. By a Phyſician.

Printed, and ſold by the Author's Appointment only, at the Gentlewoman's, at the two blue Poſts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories London. [Price Bound Two Shillings and Sixpence.]

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS, *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A Few Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick; nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick, that SINE CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, this, in itſelf, is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculi Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſide; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Preparations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo pleaſantly experience its nutritive quickening Properties, in exhilerating the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is ſuch a preſent Help, in Time of Need, as that on the taking then but a Doſe or two more of it than ordinary, it will ſo inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouze up and actuate the ſluggiſh enfeebled Faculties, in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected, and at the ſame Time ſeldom fails to render that conjugal Intercourſe Prolifick. Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Bottles, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere-Street, Clare-Market, ſealed up, with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon aſking for only a Bottle of Quinteſſence.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON.

THE only sure and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and is so effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Fumigation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without imparting Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly expurgates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All Such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicines, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value, and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Churchyard, in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL *practitioners Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Polluttosui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption usually frequently terminate in Death itself.*

All Such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weaknesses of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most stubborn Gleets Knotting in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

The transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative to all Weaknesses and Decays of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to and to a wonderful Degree, infinitely more than any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons whatsoever afflicted with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Give it Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain, too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten time, as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Disease is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(Son in Law to the late Mr JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Business)*

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c. may let their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all sorts o WATER COLOURS and VARNISH, with every thing necessary for the New Japanning, and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greatest Perfection, to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY.

His House faces Norfolk Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

To Persons of either Sex,
Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pernicious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause, for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralitick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patient's themselves, and all about them.

This Sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

TINCTURA MIRIFICA;

Or, The admirable Tincture, which infallibly cures the Stone and Gravel, whether in the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, and also the Strangury, Stoppage of Urine, and all Heat, Pain, and Difficulty of making Water.

A FEW Drops of it momentarily take off the most excruciating Pains in the Reins or Bladder, and certainly prevent their Return; for it absolutely cures the Stone and Gravel in an extraordinary Manner, it instantly removes all Uneasiness or Difficulty in making Water, heals all Excorations, and even Ulcers of the Urinary Passages, relaxes the Ureters, so that small Stones, together with Gravel, and all mucous, slimy, obstructing Matter may pass freely from the Kidneys, to be voided visibly with Urine, without Pain, effectually cleanses the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder from all Impurities, entirely prevents the Stone in those who are troubled with the Gravel only, allmost dissolves all large Stones possible to be dissolved, and likewise brings all the Urinary Parts and Passages to their due Tone and Vigour, so as perfectly to free the Patient from all the terrible Symptoms and miserable Effects of that torturing Disease.

It is the safest Medicine in the World, and not disagreeable to take. The very first Dose of it absolutely cures the most dreadful Fit of either Stone or Gravel in a Minute, giving such wonderful Relief and perfect Ease, as is indeed very surprizing, and this great Numbers of Persons of Worth have experienced to their infinite Satisfaction. It is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle; with Directions.

Dr. R. NELSON, being well known to have made the Cure of Seminal and Genital Imbecilities his chief Study and Practice for above thirty Years, does recommend his most Noble Cleansing and Strengthning ELIXIR, which thousands of People have experienced, to be the only BALSAMICK HEALING RESTORING Medicine in the World,

For Gleets and Weaknesses,

THE Bane of Virility in the one Sex, and Destroyer of Fertility in the other, whether from ill cur'd Venereal Infections (that which nothing is more common) or from inordinate Coition, or Self-Pollution (that curfed School Wickedness, which spoils all our Youth, by nipping their Manhood in the Bud) or from involuntary Emissions a Nights in the Sleep, or in the Day Time upon Stool or with the Urine, or from Falls, Blows, Strains, Wrenches, or the like, which drain, and dry up the Seminals, and wither, as it were the Generative Faculties, causing Impotency in Men, the Fluor Albus, and Barrenness in Women, (or but a weakly, sickly Offspring, if any) and in the long Run (by impoverishing the Blood and Spirits) Melancholy, Vapours, Decays of Nature, and Consumptions.

No Medicine can be more pleasant to take, nor any Thing upon Earth more effectual for the Purpose; for let the Imbecility be ever so great, or of ever so long standing, and be either in the Parts Spermatick Vessels, or Back, with Pain, or without, it certainly Cures, by reviving and enriching the Blood and Spirits, comforting, nourishing, and replenishing the Reins and Seminals, and strengthning and restoring the Genital Parts in both Sexes, how much soever weakned, rendred cold, or deadned, and bringing them to their natural Force, Warmth, and Vigour, by thickening and fertilizing the Seed which before was thin, watrish, or yellowish, and consequently insufficient, either for Procreation or the Act of it.

All Disorders of the Urine, as Difficulty in the making or retaining it, or its dribling away, hot or smarting, or foul, slimy, thready greasy or stinking, whether from Gravel, Stone, Strangury, or a Venereal Cause are likewise speedily cured by it, and the Water made to be held as strongly, and yet brought away as freely, easily, fair stream'd, and clear as ever.

Price 5s. a Bottle. Prepared by the abovesaid Author, and sold only) sealed up with Directions how to take it) at Mr. Corbett' Bookseller, at Addison's Head, opposite St. Dunstan's Church Fleet-Street, and by Henry Cook; under the Royal-Exchange, asking only for a 5s. Bottle of Elixir.

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately driking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

ANODYNE NECKLACE,

Now In LONG-ACRE.

BY His MAJESTY's ROYAL PATENT,

PATIENCE, and FLANNEL, Considered in the GOUT and RHEUMATISM — With,

PLAIN TRUTH,

In THREE Cases, More Proper, to be Read Privately, than to be Told of, from Any Body, by WORD of MOUTH.

With such a FREEDOM of EXPRESSION, for Every One to Understand their Own Case by, Without Telling Any One, as is Used in the 3d & 5th Pages, of this Remarkable Book, — That, It is Impossible for Any Person, Concerned in Any One of the THREE Articles, Not to Read On, When they have but Once only begun to See the OPEN Language of it.

And Which BOOK is GIVEN GRATIS,

In LONG-ACRE,

At Mr. BURCHELL's, The Sign of the

Famous ANODYNE NECKLACE,

For Children's TEETH, &c. and Case of Knives, Cutler and Toyshop, Next to Drury-Lane. —— LONDON.

Ask only, For PLAIN TRUTH, And the Book will be Readily GIVEN You GRATIS.

At the same Shop, is also GIVEN GRATIS,

Pro, and Con. ——— For, and Against

OLD MAIDS.

How it Happens, that there are so Many? With the Reasons, for it. —— Of Those, who are MAIDS INDEED, But, would willingly, be otherwise, if it was not for ONE Thing —— How, and in what Manner, OLD MAIDS Differ, from Other Women, to Know them by, Out of a Hundred Women. —— How, To be Conversant with them, So, that No Merry Joke, may Put them into Fits. —And, of the Notion, of some MAIDS,—That,

The Hour of Marriage, Ends the Female Reign,
She Gives Her ALL SHE HAS, to Buy a CHAIN.

NOTE, Mr. BURCHELL has a Constant Supply, of to Great a Variety, and Choice of the very finest Dutch TOYS, as not to be Imagined, unless a Lady, or Little Masters and Misses, were to see them. —— And Which, He Sells as Cheap, as they Can be Bought, in Holland.

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